THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9640. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1783.

MALE-SERVANTS DUTY.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 17th JUNE, 1783.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, desirous of cautioning all persons against inadvertently incurring the penalties inflicted by an Act passed in the 21st year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the better collecting of the duty on MALE-SERVANTS, do hereby give public notice, That they, the said Commissioners, will be under the necessity of receiving informations, and commencing prosecutions against such Masters and Mistresses as shall not, within twenty days after the 21st of May, last past, have delivered in fresh lists, and made payment of the duty of their Male-Servants, for the current year; which lists must be delivered in, and duly paid, either at the Chief Office of Excise in Edinburgh, or at the Excise Office nearest to the place of residence of the persons liable to the payment of such duties.

And whereas, notwithstanding several former repeated advertisements, the Commissioners of Excise have reason to believe, that many persons throughout Scotland have not yet delivered in lists of, and paid duty for ALL THE MALE-SERVANTS retained or employed by them, on or since the 21st May 1781, whereby they have respectively incurred the penalties of DOUBLE DUTY, AND TWENTY POUNDS.

And whereas it has also been notified to the COMMISSIONERS, that many persons residing in the country have neglected, or refused to deliver in duplicates of their lists of Male Servants, as required by law; it is hereby intimated, that none may plead ignorance, That within a month after the delivery of such lists, and payment of the said duties respectively, every person is required to deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the house, or place of his or her occasional residence, a duplicate or duplicates of every such list or lists so delivered by such Masters or Mistresses, such duplicates to be signed by them, and mentioning at the foot thereof the place where such original list or lists shall have been delivered, and the duties paid; upon pain that every Master or Mistress neglecting or refusing to deliver such duplicates, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of TWENTY POUNDS. The Commissioners of Excise do therefore give notice to all concerned, That unless such lists or duplicates are forthwith delivered in, and the duty paid, the Board must, in justice to this branch of the public revenue under their management, direct prosecutions to be immediately carried on against every Master or Mistress, who shall be found not to have paid due obedience to the act of Parliament.

By order of the Board,
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

HADDINGTON, JUNE 16. 1783.

A Numerous and respectable meeting of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, and Heritors of the county of East Lothian convened here this day, having taken under their serious consideration, that there is a Bill at present depending in Parliament, for imposing a tax on all promissory notes, &c. they were unanimously of opinion, That, as by far the greatest part of the paper circulation of this country, consists of twenty shillings and guinea notes, if the said tax is extended to notes of these denominations, it will in effect amount to a total prohibition of them; and thus by depriving us of what is at present almost our only medium of commerce, be productive of the most fatal consequences to the trade, the manufactures, and agriculture of this part of the united kingdom, and give a shock to the credit of this country, which it never felt before, and which the stoutest heart amongst us must tremble to think of; and therefore, they unanimously agreed to instruct their representative in Parliament, and to recommend it to all others of their number who are in Parliament, to oppose to the utmost of their power the extention of the said tax to small notes of the denominations above mentioned, whether issued by public Banks or private Bankers, as what would prove in the highest degree ruinous to the commerce and credit of this country; and consequently, instead of improving, would diminish the public revenue, and throw the whole country into the utmost disorder and confusion. And they also appointed their preses, the Honourable Francis Charteris of Amisfield, Sir John Sinclair, General Fletcher, Captain Hamilton of Pencaitland, Mr Wilkie of Gilkerston, and Doctor George Barclay, as a Committee to correspond with their representative and other members of Parliament, and likewise with the other counties, royal burghs, and other public societies upon the subject. Appointed Mr Wilkie convener of the said Committee; and appointed this resolution to be advertised in all the Edinburgh news-papers. (Signed)

DAVID KINLOCH, preses.
Extracted by JOHN CRAW, clerk.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'SCUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-house of Port-Glasgow, on Thursday the 26th of June current, at the hour of twelve noon,

417 Casks, containing 4065 gallons Brandy, and the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture of the Ship Greyhound, with the Materials of the Hull, after being broke up;—a parcel of grape and round Shot, two Carriage Guns, four-pounders; two Ladles and Ramrods; two Cohorns, four pounders; two Muskets, six Bayonets, eight Cutlasses, and seven Pistols.

SCOTS MANUFACTURE.

WILLIAM COULTER, opposite the Cross Well, EDINBURGH, is weekly supplied,

From his MANUFACTORY,

With a fresh and complete Assortment, in all the variety of

Silk, Thread, Cotton, and Worsted Hosiery;

Made of the very best materials, and after the most approved method; which he sells considerably lower than any shop in town.

W. COULTER having laid in a large Stock of Materials, MAKES STOCKINGS to any size, on a few days notice.

Just got to hand from the Bleachfield, a quantity of Thread and Cotton HOSE.——Commissions duly attended to.

PETER WILKIE, Vintner in Elgin,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and others, for past favours, and begs leave to acquaint them, that he has moved to a larger and more commodious House, built about two years ago, and neatly finished, with a complete set of new built stables, situated two closes westward of the house he formerly possessed, to which there is easy access for carriages, &c. from the back road, at the south side of the town, all the way down to the High Street; where he will think himself highly honoured by the continuance of his friends, and continuance of their favours; and hopes, by paying every attention in his power, to merit the favour of all those who are pleased to put up at his house.

N. B. Neat Post Chaises, with able horses and careful drivers, to be had on the shortest notice.

For JAMAICA,

And to call at any of the Leeward Islands, if sufficient freight offers,

The Ship Governor Dalling,

BENJAMIN MOORE Master.

She will be ready to to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July.

For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow, or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

PANTHEON.

THE Society have appointed the three following Questions to be debated in the order here placed.

Thursday, 19th June.—*Whether is* MARRIAGE *at an* EARLY *or* MIDDLE *period of life, best calculated to insure* HAPPINESS *in the conjugal State?*

Thursday, 26th ditto.—*Were the* SUFFERINGS *of* MARY QUEEN *of* SCOTS, *most owing to her* RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES, PERSONAL BEAUTY, *or the* RUDENESS *of the* TIMES?

Thursday, 3d July.—*Have the* REBELLIONS 1715 *and* 1745, *been productive of more* HAPPY *or* UNHAPPY *consequences to this country?*

N. B. The Society will meet *weekly* during the Summer Session; and as they do not always advertise questions merely of a speculative nature, any person desirous of being acquainted with the state of those which are to follow the discussion of the above, may be informed by calling at the *Ticket-office*, (Mr Swan's shop, head of Carrubber's Close) every Friday following the preceding debate.

MATHEMATICS.

A. SMITH, Teacher in the Vinegar Close, LEITH, having gone through a regular course of the Mathematics at the University of Edinburgh, takes this opportunity to acquaint the Public, That he teaches the following branches, viz. Arithmetic in all its parts, and Book-keeping; general Mensuration, including Gauging and Land-surveying, with the use of their respective instruments; Euclid's Elements, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Algebra, Fluxions, and the Use of the Globes; Navigation and Astronomy, with the latest improvements for finding the Latitude and Longitude at sea.

N. B. Gentlemen who intend to learn the above branches of science, may depend upon having the strictest attention paid to them.

LOST, from George's Square, (supposed to be stolen on Monday) Night, the 16th instant,

A Large Rough Black and White Newfoundland DOG; answers to the name of *Bruce*. Had a broad brass collar round his neck, marked CAPT. LOCKHART, R. N. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

As the Dog will come home of himself, if not forcibly detained, if he is found in any person's custody after this notice they will be prosecuted. And any person giving information where the said Dog is detained, shall have a reward of Five Shillings, by applying to Capt. Lockhart, at his House in George's Square.

SALE.

AT JOHN NEALL and SON's Warehouse, there is still selling off, much below the usual prices, for ready money only,

Black and Thread Laces, Modes, Ribbons, Dimittics, Linens, Diapers, Diaper and Damask Table Cloth, Black Silks, and Bombazeens, Manoes, Durants, &c.

N. B. J. NEALL and SON request that their Customers who are due accounts will order payment in the course of this month.

June 9. 1783.

PETER FORRESTER AND COMPANY.

HIGH-STREET, EDINBURGH.

HAVE just come to hand, a large and very curious assortment of TUNBRIDGE WARES, consisting of a variety of articles that are not to be had in any other shop in Town.

They have also received some new and very elegant patterns of the following Goods, viz.

Plated Tea Vases and Coffee Urns.
Brown Tea Kitchens, plain and with plated mounting.
Ditto, Coffee Urns, &c. and with ditto.
Silver and plated vase and oval Tea Pots, with and without Stands.
Fine Paste Shoe and Knee Buckles, with gold edges.
A great variety of Silver and Plated ditto.
Gold Breast Pins, with hair-work, paintings, &c.
A large assortment of Silk and Linen Umbrellas.
Ditto of Ladies and Gentlemen's Pocket and Memorandum Books.
Silver and Plated Sets of Castors, Salts, &c.

They continue to give the highest prices for Gold, Silver, and Lace; and to execute all kinds of Jewellery, Hair-Work, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

TO ALL DEALERS IN BLACK CATTLE.

THESE are to give notice, That the STRATHGARVE TRYST, which held last year in Ross-shire the second Tuesday of August, is this year, at the desire of several dealers, put off till the Third Tuesday of said month; and to continue every Third Tuesday of August yearly thereafter.—By this alteration, purchasers can drive their cattle immediately from Strathgarve to the Falkirk market.

SALE OF TIMBER IN BRAEMAR.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 30th of June, at the Saw-mill of Mailodge, a great variety of manufactured Timber, of the best quality, consisting chiefly of Planks, broad Dales, Slabs, Sarking, Spars, &c. for ready money. The roup to begin precisely at twelve o'clock noon.

The nature and quality of the Earl of Fife's woods in Mar are too well known to need any recommendation; and from the vicinity of the Saw-mill to the river Dee, the wood can be floated down at little expence.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the late WILLIAM SPENCE, Tailor in Edinburgh, are requested to lodge their claims and affidavits thereon, with William Maclean, merchant in Edinburgh, on or before the 25th current, otherwise they cannot receive any dividend of the defunct's effects now recovered. Not to be repeated.

LANDS in ROXBURGHSHIRE to Sell.

TO be SOLD by public Roup at Melrose, within the house of David Kyle vintner there, on Saturday the 16th day of August next, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, All and whole these Seven Husband Lands of the town and lands of EILDON, commonly called GREENWELLS, lying in the parish of Melrose, and county of Roxburgh. They consist of about 350 acres of arable land, completely inclosed, and subdivided into suitable parks, which are well watered, and sheltered with belts of planting; besides a large plantation of thriving firs, containing about 80 acres.

The lands have, for several years past, been in the natural possession of the proprietor, who has been at considerable pains and expence in improving them with lime and marle, for which the soil is well adapted; and as they lie along the great turnpike from Edinburgh, by Lander, Melrose, and Jedburgh, the access to manure is now become easy.

For further particulars, apply to William Riddell writer to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds and conditions of sale may be seen, and with whom, or Alexander Mein at Greenwells, the proprietor, persons willing to make a private bargain may commune.

Mr Mein will show the grounds.

TO BE SOLD,

THE BRIG MEMPHIS,

As she now lies at the harbour of Sealock.

The Memphis is a fine vessel, Memel built, about 300 tons burden, and only six months old.

For farther particulars, apply to James Hopkirk, Glasgow, or Captain Shannon, at Sealock, who will show the vessel.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, June* 13.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

MOTION being made that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and that the various Estimates that had been delivered relative to the Army, be referred to the said Committee, the same was done accordingly, and Mr Ord took his seat at the table.

The *Secretary at War* (Colonel Fitzpatrick) then rose, and after an observation, that it was the first time he had the honour to open the estimates of the army, apologized for the imperfect manner in which, partly from want of experience, but infinitely more from want of ability, he might possibly perform the task. He then congratulated the House on having occasion to state to them, that a very great reduction of the army was about to take place, and that consequently, unfortunate as the war had been, its conclusion brought with it one essential benefit, the saving of a very considerable part of the annual public expence. He said, it had been a question among military men, which was the most wise and expedient mode of effecting a reduction of an army, the keeping up a large number of privates in the different regiments not disbanded, and having those regiments thin of officers, or the having a large number of officers on the establishmeet, and but few privates. With regard to himself, he had no doubt whatever upon the subject. The latter mode appeared to him unquestionably the wisest, because it was obviously the most likely to be that, upon which an army could be soonest formed, should occasion offer by a new war breaking out. A private soldier, as observed, was soon made. Fill up old thin regiments with recruits and experience had shewn, they would much sooner be fit for service, and resist the power of severe climates more effectually, than new regiments composed entirely of raw recruits. On the contrary, to make a good officer required more time, and a degree of knowledge of the service, which nothing but practice and habit could give. Good officers, for this and a variety of other reasons which he stated, he declared he considered as acquisitions to a kingdom too valuable to be slightly parted with, and therefore he meant, on the present occasion, to propose keeping as many officers in full pay as the general purposes of œconomy and national security would warrant. Œconomy, he admitted, was what at all times, but most especially under the reduced condition of our finances, ought to be aimed at, it was a principle excellent in itself, and which should never be lost sight of. But, in our pursuit of that object, gentlemen ought to keep some check upon their minds, lest that, which, when carried to a certain extent, was extremely beneficial to a state, should, if pushed too far, prove prejudicial to its best interests. Upon this view of œconomy, it was that he ventured to propose the [illegible] which he had pointed out, viz. to keep up thin regiments with regard to the privates, and as full ones as the circumstances of the times would allow, with regard to the officers. Another consideration, and that by no means an unimportant one, might be urged in support of the mode he meant to recommend. A consideration that must necessarily go home to the humanity of the House. Gentlemen knew that, melancholy as the reflection it occasioned was, strong necessity rendered it indispensible that a great number of officers, who had behaved most meritoriously in the service of their country, should be deprived of their public incomes, by the regiments in which they served being disbanded. As nothing but the conclusion of the war put a period to their exertions in the service of their country, every man must lament that so many of them must unavoidably, on the reduction of the army, be deprived of their pay; in consequence, however, of this mode of reduction, which not merely on the strength of his own opinion, but upon the settled judgment of many of the best, the ablest, and the most experienced men in the service, he had ventured to recommend to the committee, the number of officers reduced would be lessened, and provision made for more officers than could in any other way be pointed out. With regard to those necessarily dismissed the service, he could only say they had a strong advocate in the breast of their Sovereign, whose heart felt for their situation, and whose natural benevolence and regard for past services would, without any other monitor, prompt him to seize every opportunity that offered, of rewarding their merit, Having gone over what he termed the most painful part of his task, Mr Fitzpatrick proceeded to open the various estimates he meant to move votes for, one by one, explaining as he went along the particulars of each estimate, stating the reasons upon which each of those particulars had been adopted, and shewing, that it had been the aim, as it was the earnest wish of his Majesty's Ministers, to attend as rigidly and strictly as possible to the great and necessary principle of public œconomy, and to keep up such an establishment only during peace, as the security of the nation, absolutely and indispensably required. His motion for guards and garrisons, he said, would be for 17,000 men, or thereabouts; and he went into a recapitulation and detail of the particulars. He afterwards moved for sums to pay the plantation establishments, including Gibraltar, and the staff. He said, he had calculated their pay at six months amount, because, although it was the intention of Ministers to make a very great reduction, and that reduction was already begun, and in some parts carried into execution, it was safer for that House to vote them for six months certain, than for a shorter time; and whatever the saving was, it would go in anticipation of the army extraordinaries of the next year. He stated the reduction to consist of near 40 regiments, so low down as to the 64th, but the 65th and 68th, he said, were meant to be kept up, in lieu of two regiments, the 36th, and another that had been sent to India.

He said, it was impossible for him to speak of the intended distribution of the army, till after the Irish House of Commons had met, and voted their peace establishment; what regiments could be lent from the Irish establishment, he could not till then say, but he trusted the liberal policy that this country had lately manifested towards the sister kingdom would not lay asleep that spirit of generosity and friendship towards Great Britain,

which had ever been the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics of Ireland. It was alſo impoſſible for him to enter into a detail of the particular proportion of troops to be ſtationed in the plantations, becauſe Miniſters had ſo much upon their hands at preſent, that they had not yet been able to go into that conſideration. The peace eſtabliſhment, he could nevertheleſs ſay, was meant to come under that of the year 1763; and though he could not, for the reaſons he had mentioned, ſtate the exact ſavings, yet he would venture to ſay, that the ſums now voted for the army for ſix months, would amount to more than all that would be wanted for the next twelvemonths peace eſtabliſhment, and that a ſaving would be made to the country of *one hundred thouſand pounds* at the leaſt. The whole amount of the eſtimates to be voted that day, he ſtated to be ſomething more than ſeven hundred thouſand pounds. After having gone through all the various eſtimates much at large, and very accurately and intelligibly ſtated every thing neceſſary to be ſaid upon each, he moved his firſt reſolution.

Lord *Newhaven* deſired to know what was done with the foreign troops, as the honourable gentleman had made no mention of them.

Lord *North* ſaid, the foreign troops had been ordered ſome time ſince to be ſent home, and ſeveral of the regiments were now on their paſſage. The reaſon why no mention had been made of them that day was, becauſe they had been voted for a year, when they were laſt under conſideration.

Sir *Cecil Wray* ſaid, he would not go much into the ſubject as the Secretary at War had explained the difficulties he laboured under, which he allowed to be obvious and inſurmountable, and which rendered it impoſſible for him to ſtate the whole of the intended peace eſtabliſhment with preciſion and accuracy. Sir Cecil gave Miniſters credit for the ſavings they promiſed.

Mr *Fox* roſe and ſaid, he conſidered the Right Hon. Secretary at War, and his other military coadjutors, as pledged to the Houſe to effect a ſaving of one hundred thouſand pounds at the leaſt, and he acknowledged himſelf, upon their authority, likewiſe to ſtand pledged to the ſame.

Sir *Joſeph Mawbey*, who came into the Houſe, after the Secretary at War ſat down, began to complain of the particulars of the eſtimates not having been opened. He was ſet right in this particular. Sir Joſeph then went into a conſideration of the propriety of keeping up the Oxford Blues in time of peace, and declared it would hurt him to ſee that regiment reduced, which was at preſent commanded by the Commander in Chief. Sir Joſeph dilated on this idea for ſome time.

Sir *George Howard* roſe to controvert what had been ſaid by Sir Joſeph Mawbey. Sir George ſaid, it was acknowledged all over Europe, that the cavalry of this country was ſuperior to that of any other. He mentioned their eminent ſervices in Germany the war before the laſt, and declared, he hoped the Britiſh cavalry never would be parted with. He lamented what he had heard with reſpect to the intention of changing ſome of the regiments of dragoons into light dragoons. He ſtated the great difficulty there had been found to procure proper horſes, where, ſome years ago, a ſmall augmentation had been made of nine men only to each troop; and ſaid, if ſome means were not taken to encourage the breed of black horſes fit for the cavalry, the breed would be loſt. Sir George alſo mentioned the hard caſe of the ſerjeants in the army, many of whom had ſerved from thirty to forty years, and when [illegible] as to be put upon the Chelſea Hoſpital liſt, had only 5 d. a-day each to ſubſiſt. Their ordinary pay, in actual ſervice, he ſaid, was 1 s. a-day, and he wiſhed a propoſition of adding one hundred of theſe meritorious ſerjeants to the ſhilling a-day liſt of Chelſea Hoſpital, could be adopted. He ſuggeſted it to the humanity of the Houſe, and preſſed it in very perſuaſive terms upon gentlemens feelings.

Mr *Byng* roſe to declare his hearty approbation of the propoſition, and his readineſs to ſupport it whenever it was formally brought forward.

General *Conway* made a long ſpeech, in which he acknowledged the general and great merit of the Britiſh cavalry, but explained why it was thought expedient to change ſome of the regiments into regiments of light dragoons, for the purpoſe of preventing ſmuggling. The General declared his readineſs to come into Sir George Howard's propoſition relative to the ſerjeants, reſpecting whom, he ſaid, he had often talked with his honourable friend, who knew that his ſentiments perfectly coincided with his own on that ſubject.

General *Burgoyne* adviſed the adding two hundred of the ſerjeants to the ſhilling liſt of Chelſea Hoſpital, and ſaid, the whole expence of ſuch a humane proviſion for that meritorious deſcription of ſoldiers, would not coſt the public more than two thouſand a year, an expence by no means worthy conſideration, when its object was put into the other ſcale.

A long converſation enſued, in which Mr *Bankes*, Mr *Fox*, Mr *Pulteney*, Lord *Mahon*, the Marquis of *Graham*, and Mr *Dempſter*, took part. The Houſe in general ſeemed pleaſed with the ſaving promiſed, but Mr *Bankes* and Sir *Joſeph Mawbey* hoped it would be ſtill greater. Mr *Fox* ſaid, he had no doubt but it would.

The Marquis of *Graham* ſtated, that the Scotch had turned their thoughts to a conſtitutional militia for that part of the kingdom, and being convinced they had a right to one, would at a future opportunity inſiſt on it; but knowing Miniſters had their hands full at preſent, they would not then trouble them upon the ſubject.

At length the reſolutions were moved one after another, and agreed to.

General *Conway* informed the Houſe, "That he was commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint the Houſe, that the Hon. Major Stanhope, a member of this Houſe, having been charged with miſconduct, in the defence of the iſland of Tobago, has been put in arreſt by his Majeſty's command, in order to his being tried by a court-martial."

Sir Grey Cooper then moved,

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe, for his gracious meſſage of this day, and for his tender regard to the privileges of this Houſe, in the communication which he has been pleaſed to make to this Houſe of the reaſon for putting Major Stanhope under an arreſt."

The ſame was agreed to, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty, by ſuch members of that Hon. Houſe as are Privy Counſellors.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 14.

Whitehall, June 14.

THE King has been pleaſed to order a Congé d'Elire to paſs the Great Seal, empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Briſtol to elect a Biſhop of that See, the ſame being void by the tranſlation of the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor Lewis Bagot, late Biſhop thereof, to the See of Norwich; and his Majeſty has been pleaſed, by his Royal Sign Manual, to recommend to the ſaid Dean and Chapter, the Rev. Chriſtopher Wilſon, Doctor in Divinity, one of the Canons Reſidentiary of St Paul's, to be by them elected Biſhop of the ſaid See of Briſtol.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's *June* 13.

The Reſtoration, Miller, from London to Jamaica, was left off Antigua the 20th of April, all well.

Portſmouth 10. Admiral Hughes was left at the Leeward-Iſlands, with the Prudent, Nonſuch, and Leander, with his flag on board the latter.

The Brilliant, late Bentley, from Africa for Liverpool, is put into Barbadoes with the loſs of her foretopmaſt, and other damage.

The Catharine, Miller, from Jamaica to Briſtol, was loſt at the Cominas, a ſmall part of the cargo ſaved, and ſold at Jamaica.

From the London Papers, June 14.

Conſtantinople, May 6. We juſt now hear of great damages having been done at Smyrna by a tempeſt, accompanied with thunder and lightning, (of long continuance) during which ſeveral people were killed, and many others terribly maimed.

Paris, June 5. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, uncle to the reigning Duke, has been in this capital ſome days: His Highneſs lodges at the Duke of Mancheſter's, and has been ſplendidly entertained by the Marſhals of France.

Amſterdam, June 9. Some letters from Paris mention the arrival in Cadiz bay, of a French ſhip called the Well-beloved Julia, with advices from the Eaſt-Indies. She came from the Iſle of Bourbon, and made the paſſage from the Cape in 74 days. The accounts received by her are, that M. de Suffrein has taken 50 tranſports from the Engliſh; and that three ſhips of the ſame nation had periſhed, and one French, doubtleſs by a tempeſt.

LONDON.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from New-York, brought over in the Polly, a light tranſport arrived at Cork. They are dated the 10th of May, when every thing was quiet.

New-York was evacuated on the 3d of May; there are many private letters in town aſcertaining this fact; yet the account ordered to be circulated by Adminiſtration is, that it is *not* to be evacuated till October. What wonderful *wiſdom* has enſued from the coalition?

This day a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, to conſider of proper meaſures to be taken reſpecting the tax on receipts, when a motion was made, ſeconded, and carried unanimouſly, that a petition be prepared and preſented to the Houſe of Lords againſt the ſaid act paſſing there.

Sir Adam Ferguſon preſented yeſterday to the Houſe of Commons "the bill for further continuing an act of the 22d of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, "An act for reſtraining Sir "Thomas Rumbold, Bart. and Peter Perring, Eſq;" ſo far as relates to reſtraining the ſaid Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. and Peter Perring, Eſq; from alienating or otherwiſe diſpoſing of their reſpective real eſtates;" which was accordingly read a firſt time.

Yeſterday, Sir Thomas Rumbold's continuing bill was read a ſecond time in the Houſe of Commons, and committed for Monday next.

The title of Duke of York and Albany will be revived the enſuing winter in the perſon of his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, their Majeſties fourth Son, when he has completed his ſixteenth year, which will be in November next.

The Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, Major of the 86th regiment of foot, lately put under arreſt, of which his Majeſty gave notice to the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, is Member for Bramber, in Suſſex.

Yeſterday, Mr Laurens had a long conference with Mr Fox, at his office in Cleveland Row.

Mr Laurens will not make a long ſtay in this country. He will return to Paris, to join in the execution of the commercial treaty, and proceed from thence to America.

Yeſterday, Lord and Lady Temple, Mr Grenville, and Mr Neville, with a great number of the nobility, dined at Lord Nugent's in Great George Street, Weſtminſter.

By a letter from Spa, in Germany, which arrived by yeſterday's poſt, we are told, that war has been declared by the Emperor againſt the Turks.

By the letters delivered yeſterday from Jamaica, we learn, that Admiral Rowley had appointed a convoy to ſail from Bluefields the 10th of May, in conſequence of ſome intelligence which he had received of ſeveral pickaroon and piratical veſſels being cruizing in the Gulph. The convoy will eſcort them to a certain latitude, after which every veſſel will make the beſt of her way to the deſtined port. It appears, that Admiral Rowley intended ſhortly to leave the iſland, and come home in the Preſton man of war; and that Admiral Pigot was expected daily to arrive from the Windward Iſlands to take the command on that ſtation.

A letter from St Ube's has the following article:—"Within theſe few days we have had ſeveral ſlight ſhocks of an earthquake, but in ſeveral other parts it has been more violent, and done ſome damages, which has thrown us all into a great conſternation; all diverſions are laid aſide, and a ſolemn faſt is to be obſerved in a few days."

It is ſaid that the ceſſion of Gibraltar to the Crown of Spain continues ſtill to be a favourite object with his Catholic Majeſty, and that ſome ſtrong applications, relative to that matter, have been one principal cauſe of protracting the negociations at Paris ſo long. Our Miniſtry, we are told, at firſt reſiſted every propoſition of that kind with great firmneſs; but of late it is thought they have bent conſiderably, and liſten with leſs repugnance to the overtures of the Dons. If this be really ſo, we may conſider the tranſfer of that important fortreſs as certain; for, in moſt caſes, when one party begins to waver, the buſineſs of the other is generally more than half done. *Pub. Adv.*

The Dutch Eaſt India Company are ſitting at Amſterdam, twelve large ſhips for India this ſeaſon; four of them are to carry out troops to the Cape of Good Hope.

A report is circulated, with great confidence, purporting, that a treaty is about to be negociated between our Court and that of Ruſſia, one of the articles of which ſtipulates, that her Imperial Majeſty ſhall vigorouſly eſpouſe our cauſe, in caſe the American States and the Houſe of Bourbon, or any branch thereof, ſhall unite their arms againſt Great Britain.

Letters from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, and other towns famous for the manufactory of iron and ſteel, ſay, that within the memory of man trade was never ſo flouriſhing at at preſent, owing to the foreign orders for all kinds of edge-tools, and implements in all the handicraft branches, together with hard-wares in general; and letters from Mancheſter, Warrington, Preſton, and other parts of Lancaſhire, where watch and clock-making, and mathematical tools are chiefly made, ſpeak to the ſame effect.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 14.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 84¼ a ⅓.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. ſhut.	India Bonds, 1 a 2 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 65¼ a ⅜.	Exch. Bills, 1 a 2 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, ſhut.	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 20 1-16th a 20.	3 per cent. Scrip. 67 a 66¾.
Short Ann. 1778, ſhut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 3¼ a ½ a 3 prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 10 s. a 9 s.
Ditto 1751. —	

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 34 8 2½ U.	Agio of the Bank from Holland, 4.
Ditto Sight, 34 2.	
Rotterdam, 34 9 2½ U.	

WIND AT DEAL,
JUNE 13. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 14.

"The rejection of the clauſe in the bill for the amendment of the law, brought in by Mr Kenyon, whereby it was intended to meliorate the hardſhip the tenant labours under, of being ſubject to diſtreſs for rent, at a time that his landlord was perhaps indebted to him for ſo much, or more than he owed, has given univerſal diſcontent. The worthy Mr Dempſter diſplayed his philanthropy and ſympathiſing mind with peculiar *eclat* on this occaſion. He ſupported the clauſe with all his ability, and declared he never voted for any public meaſure that he was more forcibly ſtruck with the juſtice or propriety of.

"The Marquis of Graham ſpoke yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons on the buſineſs of the Scots militia, in a tone unuſually deciſive, tempered, at the ſame time, with a dignity and moderation that ſeemed to ſhew the Scots were determined to adopt that conſtitutional and manly kind of conduct which produced ſo very happy conſequences in a ſiſter kingdom.

"There is a great *ſtir* about the buſineſs which Mr Fox gave notice he would bring forward next week. Some ſay, and it is the moſt general opinion, that the Prince of Wales's eſtabliſhment is the ſubject; others, that it is the commercial treaty, as Mr Hartley is expected to town this evening.

"Commodore Johnſtone, in the whole courſe of his parliamentary life, never laid himſelf ſo open to a ſevere *drubbing* as in the debate of Thurſday laſt, and never was an opportunity more happily embraced, than Mr Fox graſped on the occaſion, of giving the honeſt Commodore one of the moſt completely cutting replies that ever was pronounced in the Britiſh ſenate.

"A perſon thoroughly acquainted with the buſineſs now before the Houſe of Commons, declares, independent of what may incidentally occur, that Parliament will not be prorogued theſe ſix weeks.

"The clamour againſt the receipt tax gains aſtoniſhing ſtrength. It is ſuppoſed, however, to be party; though that doctrine does not ſeem to be well eſtabliſhed, when we recollect, that the perſons in the Houſe of Commons who have given their moſt hearty concurrence to the tax, have, by the voice of their conſtituents, been obliged to retract."

Thurſday laſt, a credit to the extent of 10,000 l. was iſſued from the Treaſury, for the relief of the moſt diſtreſſed and neceſſitous inhabitants of this country, in conſequence of the reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, inſerted in our laſt, at the deſire of a Committee of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Scotland, held at the St Alban's Tavern, London. At the requeſt of the ſame reſpectable Committee we now inſert the following, which, by ſome miſtake, came too late to hand, to have a place in our laſt.

Houſe of Commons, June 11, 1783.

The Earl of Ludlow reported to the Houſe, that their addreſs of Friday laſt (to beſeech his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give ſuch directions as may tend moſt effectually to avert the evils that are to be apprehended from the calamitous ſtate of the northern parts of Scotland, on account of the ſcarcity and high price of corn; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will make good ſuch expences as ſhall be incurred by his Majeſty in relieving the miſery to which his Majeſty's unhappy ſubjects may be reduced by this moſt deplorable calamity) had been preſented to his Majeſty; and that his Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint this Houſe, that he will give directions accordingly.

By letters from on board the Buſbridge, Capt. Todd, dated the 16th of December laſt, at the Braziis, bound for the Eaſt Indies, it appears, that only between 70 and 80 died in the whole fleet, and that the Buſbridge had been the healthieſt ſhip of the whole, having only loſt two hands. The accounts, therefore, in the London papers, of ſo dreadful a loſs, by the jail diſtemper, as there repreſented, we have every reaſon to believe, is totally deſtitute of foundation. Eighty people having died on board the Buſbridge, as mentioned in the Engliſh papers, at any rate, cannot be true.

Monday night, the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Eſq; Lord Advocate for Scotland, arrived in town from London.

The principal heritors in the pariſh of Laurencekirk, have recommended to the miniſter and elders of that pariſh, and it has been agreed to by the kirk-ſeſſion, to ſink part of the poor's funds for the purpoſe of ſupplying the induſtrious poor with meal at a reduced price. The burgh of Laurencekirk, whoſe public fund is already 20 l. *per annum*, has given 10 l. alſo for this benevolent purpoſe, and the labouring poor of the pariſh are now furniſhed with oatmeal at 13 d. and bear-meal at 9 d. *per* peck.

The Lovely Mary, Beatſon, arrived in the Thames the 13th inſt. all well.

The tax on promiſſory notes is now to extend to notes iſſued by banks, and alſo private bankers, all over Great Britain. Guinea notes of the Bank of Scotland are exempted from any tax; five pound notes to pay 3 d. ten pound notes 6 d. fifties, and all above, 1 s.

The ſtock of the Bank of England is within a triſle of 12 millions. That Bank has agreed to pay twelve thouſand pounds a year, as a compenſation for this intended duty, on all the paper iſſued by them; and of courſe they will, by a clauſe in the act, be exempted from the ſtamp-duty. All other banks who have a certain fixed capital, it is thought, will alſo be entitled to compound, by paying one hundred pounds for every hundred thouſand pounds of ſtock, in lieu of this intended duty, as this is preciſely the proportion the Bank of England pays.

Application ought to be made by country banks, without delay, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, making this offer, and praying to be exempted in the bill from the new duty, as they

e willing to compound for it in the same proportion which is be paid by the Bank of England. This compensation will t be very heavy on banking companies, and far less troublesome than sending their notes (or paper intended for notes) to stamped at the office in London, at which place only the amps are kept, under the inspection of the commissioners for at branch of revenue.

The declaration of Lord John Cavendish in the House of ommons, that he has given up the tax on guinea notes in cotland, gives great satisfaction, as that tax would have proved of the most ruinous consequences to this part of the kingom. By the best accounts from London, it appears, that Mitters are determined to carry through the receipt tax, as they ve no other to bring forward at this late season, which will oduce so large a sum.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, June 10.

"Yesterday new potatoes, forward in size, appeared for le in our market; a proof of the early appearances in owths of every useful vegetable."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 11.

"Yesterday, at a full Board of his Majesty's most honourle Privy Council, it was determined that his Excellency the ord Lieutenant should give directions to the Commissioners the Revenue, to accept bonds for the additional duties on the portation of all corn and grain, ground or unground, until 15th of September, on the faith that Government will early commend the cancelling of these bonds to the Legislature of is kingdom, it appearing from the returns made, pursuant to e directions of Earl Temple, that there was not in many parts the kingdom a sufficient quantity to last until the harvest; d a King's letter is also recommended for a sum of money to paid in bounties of 5s. a barrel, on the first 30,000 barrels oats or barley, and 3s. 6d. on the first 10,000 barrels of eat imported and sold in the public markets.

"As Government have at last come into the measure which e whole kingdom has been wishing for these six months, of nding the additional duty on the importation of grain and ur, there is no immediate necessity, in this point of view, the meeting of Parliament until the usual time, as there s been no commercial regulation, save a few experimental es made in England, since our Houses met, which regulaons, by the compact statute, are adopted for four months in eland.

"A pretty extensive idea is gone abroad, that Lord Norington's stay in this country will be much shorter than that either the Duke of Portland or Lord Temple. Various asons are assigned. The most probable seems to be, that the itish Cabinet will soon find it prudent and politic to invite r Pitt to take some principal lead in Administration. If so, t is not improbable but Lord Temple may visit again a kingm where he was so universally beloved and respected.

"The increasing commerce of Cork, since the extension of ade, has encouraged a very spirited merchant, Mr Henry ma, to build dock-yards, dry-docks, wharfs, stores, &c. &c. th a number of artificers houses, at Dundannion, near that y, which great undertaking has been begun last week; and en the quay is finished, it will form a junction with this igation wall, and make one of the finest quays in Europe, ve two miles in extent, where ships of any burden can unl and receive all repair, without being at the trouble and ence of going to England to be docked. Such public spiited undertakings deserve every national encouragement.

"Sunday, the Bee, Almon, and the Matty, Ferguson, both m Greenock, with sugars, arrived in this port."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SELECT LETTERS
On the CHARACTER *and* MANNERS
OF THE PORTUGUESE.

LETTER V.

LISBON, in point of extent, and the magnificence of its buildings, is certainly one of the first cities in Europe; its plan is exceedingly irregular, and the houses are scattered in such a manner, as to render it to a stranger, at first, very disagreeable. Its situation is upon seven small hills, on the north side of the Tagus; from which circumstance the arms of the kingdom, consisting of seven towers, are partly derived. The best view of it is from the opposite side, or the Almada hills, when it appears to possess no regular form to which it can be compared, but exhibits a very noble appearance, from the number of its public buildings, and the height of the houses which, by this means, appear at a distance greatly to advantage.

Though some parts of Lisbon remain still in ruins since the great earthquake, yet its former limits are at present much exceeded, and its architecture improved. The taste of the Portugese is naturally for the magnificent; and those parts of it in general, that have been lately built, are executed in a very elegant stile. The great Square, or *Praye de Commercio*, in the middle of the city, is superior to any thing of the kind in London, both in its extent and in the uniformity of its architecture. It consists entirely of public buildings, comprehending the Custom-house, Arsenal, &c. The plan of the former is much preferable to any in Britain, and gives, at the same time, a very considerable advantage to the merchant. It comprehends one entire side of the Square, and is divided into a great number of very spacious apartments for the reception of all kinds of merchandize, while these apartments are appropriated for lodging it, according to the country of which it is the product; so that by this arrangement, and looking through the different apartments of the Custom-house, you can easily know the extent of trade that is carried on by the several powers of Europe with Portugal; more especially, as the merchants are allowed to retain their goods here exempt from duty, till a proper opportunity present for their disposal.

Adjoining to the Custom-house is the 'Change, which consists of a very elegant room not yet finished, having an opening on one side to the river, near which the several keys, for the landing of merchandize, are to be built.

In the middle of the Square is placed a very fine figure of the late King on horseback, which took no less than eighty yoke of oxen to draw it to its place; and, on the front of the pedestal below, stood formerly a bust of the late *Marquis de Pombal*, to whom most of the improvements, in this part of the city were owing. This nobleman was certainly the most able minister ever this kingdom possessed. Sensible of the defects in his countrymen, and zealous to promote their interests, his first attention was paid to the improvement of their commerce, as the first means of placing them on a footing with the other powers, and rendering their trade independent, by being carried on by themselves, instead of foreigners residing among them. For this purpose, he obliged most of the young Portugueſe to travel, and particularly to Britain, that they might there get acquainted with different manufactures, and learn the art of conducting business. As he saw, however, that trade could never flourish properly in a country where religion had such an ascendency, his next step was directed to crush the power of the Church; but, being naturally obstinate and arbitrary, and too much addicted to his favourite maxim, "that his countrymen were only to be ruled with a rod of iron," by attempting, in this manner, openly to lessen the clerical influence, he fell himself; and their detestation of his memory has of late proceeded so far as even to tear his bust from the pedestal where it was placed.

From each side of the Square that is finished, (that to the river being not yet completed) goes off a street, all the buildings of which are very spacious, and uniform in their architecture. That on the north arises from the middle, the other two again from the angles; and the first of these terminates in another square smaller than the former.

In every part of the city the effects of the late earthquake are still conspicuous. One half of several streets still remains in ruins; and many of the most magnificent buildings, in former times, now mouldering away, since their late desolation, shew, by their stately columns and antique spires, the marks of their former grandeur. It is computed that no less than upwards of 70,000 souls perished amid the dreadful desolation which then took place. It happened on All Saints Day; and, what was much remarked by the Portugueſe, the church dedicated to them, and situated on one of the seven hills, was the only one in the whole city left untouched. Thousands of the most opulent families were at once reduced to the lowest state of indigence, and left alone without a friend to protect them. Many again, from this general misery, became suddenly rich, and especially the gold refiners; for a dreadful fire succeeding the earthquake, which was more than it the cause of the desolation of the city, and melting down in the conflagration the several metals of which the furniture of the churches and other buildings consisted, the *Lisbon silver*, something similar to the *Corinthian brass*, became afterwards, when dug from the ruins, so impregnated with *gold*, as to bring, when separated, a considerable amount.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IT was with concern that I lately read in your papers of boys becoming house-breakers by bands, as it is not only an evil in itself, but makes us presage dreadful things concerning the time to come. It is, however, with pleasure that I see, through the medium of your useful paper, several methods proposed to prevent the growth of such evils for the time to come. I heartily agree with Civis in thinking, that corporations should enact laws to bind their own members to keep a watchful eye over their apprentices at all times, and especially on Sabbath, by taking them along with them to church, and not allowing them to be absent from their houses after public worship is over. From want of this, many evils arise. Old comrades gather together in bands, and exercise their genius in contriving how they shall accompliſh their designs; which are often disadvantageous to their masters, and detrimental to the public. And as this is the case with respect to masters and apprentices, so it is with regard to parents and children.

Civis has attributed this evil in part to the remissness of the clergy in visiting and catechising their parishes. In this I heartily agree with him. This he thinks is a subject as much entitled to the consideration of Kirk-sessions, as the law of patronage. But I think he must be blind indeed, who does not see, that these evils flow from the law of patronage. Ministers are thrust into parishes quite against their will. The consequences are, the people are obliged to build chapels, or dissenting-houses of some kind. And as not only the stipend, but all other necessary charges, must be paid from the rent of the seats, they must be set at an advanced price. The master thinks it enough, if he can pay for a few seats for himself, his wife, &c. but cannot afford to take seats, at the same extravagant rate, for his apprentices, but lets them go to his parish church: And they, instead of going there, knowing that their master's eye is not upon them, go to no church at all, but meet in bands for the purposes above specified. Add to all this, the minister is chagrined that heads of families do not attend his church, and therefore he makes no conscience of visiting or catechising them, though he is maintained upon the legal stipend.

Now, Mr Printer, I think Kirk-sessions could not take a better method of remedying this evil, so justly complained of, than by straining every nerve, in a constitutional way, to have the Patronage Law repealed, by which we might yet have conscientious ministers, and the people enjoy the benefit of seats at such a moderate rate, that they could afford to take their apprentices along with them every Sabbath, whereby much evil might be prevented, and youth trained up, not for the hand of the executioner, but for a comfort to their friends, and a benefit to their country.

Your inserting this in your paper, will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Glasgow, 1783.

The IRISH STATE LOTTERY begins drawing the 24th June; there is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes are payable in Irish currency without deduction. The original Tickets and Shares, from a Half to a Sixteenth, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered at WHITE and MITCHELL's, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh; where schemes at large, containing the present prices, may be had gratis. In this Lottery, besides the different capital prizes of L. 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, and 500, the first drawn on the 5th, 9th, 12th, and 15th days drawing, is entitled to 500 l. each, the first drawn on the 18th, 21st, and 24th days, to 1000 l. each, and the last drawn ticket to 1000 l.

By act of Parliament, the sale of Irish Tickets and Shares is now under the same regulations with the British, and are not allowed to be sold without license, under penalty of 100 l. for each offence.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

June 1. William of Anstruther, Millar, from Koningsberg, for Comarty, with grain.

Clyde of Carron, Wilson, from Memel, for Carron, with dito.

ELSINORE, June 1.—Wind S. E.

WALTER WOOD.

ARRIVED AT *LEITH*.—June 16. Friend's Increase, Jemmit, from Fleversham, with oak plank; Mercury, Davidson, from Lisbon, with wine, corn, and salt; Nelly, M'Vey, from Stirling, in ballast; Leith Packet, Thomson, from London, with goods; Friendship, Ritchie, from Borrowstounness, with coals; St Peters, Muller, from Muida, with tar; Happy Return's Increase, Hill, from London, with pease and oat-meal; Falkirk, Hunter, from Carron, with pythes; Ebenezer, Hany, from Norway, with deals.

SAILED from *STROMNESS*, June 4. His Majesty's revenue cutter Orwaburgh, Captain Kidd, on a cruize.

Remain in said Harbour, June 6. Janet of Alith, Macalpin, from North Bergen, for Douglas; Hopewell of Harwich, Macarter, from Leith, for Liverpool.

In Kirkwall Road, Isabel and Mary of Wester Pannion, from Leith; Betty of ditto, Smith, from ditto; ——— of Montrose, Law, from Stockton, with grain, for Newcastle with kelp.

ARRIVED AT *SEALOCK*. June 15. Perret, Richardson, from Lynn, with barley; Walpole, Science, from Wells, with barley and peafe; —16. Exchange, Jickling, from ditto, with barley.—17. John and Margaret, Smith, from Lynn, with barley and peafe.——SAILED, 16. Euphan, Abercrombie, from Alloa, with malt; Neily, Slanders, from ditto, with ditto.—17. Industry, Duncanson, from ditto, with peafe.

SAILED FROM *GREENOCK*, June 13. Jean and Janet, Lang, for Belfast, with wheat.—14. Peggy, Black, for Dublin, with goods; Neptune, Reis, for Bergen, with tobacco; Commerce, Roger, for Liverpool, with goods.—15. Glasgow, Patrick, for Virginia, with ditto; Betty, Stewart, for Dublin, with ditto; Peggy, M'Neil, for Liverpool, with wheat.

WIG CLUB

TO meet at FORTUNE's on Tuesday the 24th June current.—It is hoped the members in and about the Town will attend.

The EARL OF HADINTON in the Chair.

MEETING of BARONETS of NOVA SCOTIA;
AND
REPRESENTATION IN RIGHT OF THEIR LANDS
IN THAT PROVINCE.

AS Measures are taking in London, which may materially affect their interest on the estates granted to their ancestors in Nova Scotia, a meeting of the Baronets of Nova Scotia, and of those who are in right of their grants of lands is desired at Fortune's Tavern, at Edinburgh, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at two o'clock.

CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

Goldsmith's Hall, June 18. 1783.

SO far back as the 25th of February last, the Honourable Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, after an examination of the accompt-books of the Treasurer of this Charity, found it absolutely necessary to recommend a voluntary Contribution to be made, in order to relieve the House from the very heavy debt it had then incurred. Under the sanction of this authority, the Goldsmith's Hall was accordingly opened, and continued so for several months. But the Managers are extremely sorry to mention, that the Collections at that time received fell greatly short of paying the original debt, far less of laying up any provision for the future exigencies of so extensive a charity. To prevent, therefore, the total annihilation of an institution, which, by the indulgence of the Public, has been so long supported, and upon all hands acknowledged of the utmost utility, the Managers find themselves pressed from motives of pure necessity, to solicit the aid of such PUBLIC SOCIETIES and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS who have not already contributed, that a charity so highly beneficial may not be entirely shut up. For this purpose, therefore, the Goldsmith's Hall will be opened on Monday next, where the Managers will attend every lawful day, from eleven o'clock forenoon till three afternoon.

FREE STONE QUARRIES TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, TWO STONE QUARRIES of RAVELSTOUN, within two miles of Edinburgh, the one lying at Blackhall adjoining to the Queensferry road, the other near to Craigrook. These quarries are well known to be of the very best quality. The quarry near Craigrook is that from which Heriot's Work and the Parliament House were built, about the middle of last century, as appears from the old tacks, which is the strongest proof of the perfection and durability of this stone. The pavement to the Royal Infirmary was also taken from it; since which time the proprietor has not permitted it to be wrought. The Stone is softer than the other quarries of Ravelstoun.

For particulars apply to Alexander Keith clerk to the signet, Edinburgh.

Not to be repeated.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

THE LOVELY MARY,

JAMES BOYD, for
WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

Now at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will sail on the 30th June inst.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle street, by the Royal Exchange, or on board the ship.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared by* T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

FARMS, DISTILLERY, and an INN TO LET.

THE Farm of SEAFIELD, containing upwards of 200 acres of very fine land, all inclosed, and in good condition, having been several years in the proprietor's hands. There is an excellent house, and court of offices on this farm, fit for the accommodation of a gentleman farmer, or may be turned to an inn.—Also, the Middle Farm of BLACKBURN, containing 63 acres, divided into three inclosures, the grounds are in excellent condition; and there is a very good house, and court of offices, that will answer either for a gentleman farmer or an inn; the latter of which it was some years ago, and had a great run of business. And as the proprietor wishes to establish it as an inn, he will let it to a substantial man, either with or without the farm. It makes an excellent stage, being seventeen miles west from Edinburgh, on the great post-road to Glasgow and Ayr, one of the most frequented roads in Scotland.

There is also to be set, one of the most commodious DISTILLERIES in Scotland, having every convenience for carrying on that branch of business, being plentifully supplied with water from a mill-lead which runs through the court of offices, drives a barley-mill and rollers for malt, and fills the flake-stand. Barley to any amount can be got in the neighbourhood. The utensils are on the premisses, and the tenant may be accommodated with them.

The entry to the Farms and Distillery may commence as soon as the tacksman chuses. The whole subjects lie contiguous, are well inclosed, and divided with thriving belts of planting, seventeen measured miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road by Livingstone and Whitburn; and four stage-coaches pass and repass the farms every day.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Blackburn House.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Lands of Langside in Roxburghshire.

TO be SOLD by public roup at Edinburgh, within the British Coffeehouse there, upon Wednesday the 2d day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of LANGSIDE, lying within the parish of Bowden, and county of Roxburgh. These lands lie contiguous, are wholly arable, and are all inclosed. There is a convenient steading of houses, and some valuable ash and elm trees, upon the premisses.

For further particulars apply to Ludovick Grant accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Tawse writer there.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon the 10th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon, either in whole, or in different parts or inclosures, as purchasers shall incline,

The Lands of GLENFUIR, with the Mansion-house, Office-houses, and Gardens,

lying in the parish of Falkirk, and shire of Stirling. The rents of these subjects as possessed by tenants, including feu duties, amount to 80l. 4 s. 6 d. yearly. Upon the above lands there is a convenient mansion-house, built within these twenty years, pleasantly situated, being contiguous to the great Canal, and nearly the same distance from Glasgow as from Edinburgh. The rents and feu-duties are punctually paid. There is a workable coal and a good free-stone quarry on the premisses, neither of which are valued in the rental; and the above lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

Any person desirous to view the subjects, will please apply to Patrick Renny writer in Falkirk; and the progress of writings and rental are in the hands of Samuel Mitchelson, junior, clerk to the signet, who has powers to sell the premisses either jointly, or in separate lots.

JUDICIAL SALE.

By Adjournment—upset Prices reduced.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Session, upon Tuesday the 5th day of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, within the Parliament-house,

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFFE,

and others, situated in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Fife (excepting 93 acres of the farm of Blackburn, already disposed of, with the lands of Luscar and Clune), with various Acres, Houses, Yards, Mills, and Feu-duties in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline.

The proven free rent of these subjects is about 989l. 8 s. 2 d.—Of which, for mills, houses, and yards, 177 l. and for few-duties about 82l.

The proven value of altogether is -	L.	19,924	9 7
Also the Constabulary and Bailie House in the Abbey of Dunfermline, presently unset, with a large area and other buildings, valued at - -		150	0 0
Grounds for building and feuing on various new streets round the town of Dunfermline, already begun, valued at - - -		1040	0 0
Wood upon the lands of Pittencriesse, valued at about four years, &c. at - -		831	10 4
Privilege of purchasing tiends of Back Acres, -		3	14 7
The proven value and upset-price of these subjects is	L.	21,951	14 6
But they are now to be set up at the reduced price of		20,200	0 0

The coals and iron-stone under 45 acres or thereabouts of these lands, called Mounthoolly, belonging to Mr Wellwood of Garvock, and those under 70 acres or thereabouts of the northmost part of the lands most distant from the house, have been disposed of, with the general coalliers of Luscar and Clune, and Wester Waldridge.

There is no value put upon a substantial and convenient mansion-house of ten rooms, besides closets, nor upon a complete set of new elegant office-houses, pigeon-house, and fruit-wall, which have lately cost above 1200l. nor on the reserved coal and iron-stone in about 230 acres of the lands. The valued rent is nearly equal to three freehold qualifications, and the land-tax and other consequential burdens are remarkably low in proportion to the real rent.

The place is well known to be convenient and beautiful almost beyond description, with the finest near and distant prospects that can be met with. The trees are very thriving and beautiful.—The lands are mostly low rented. As they may, with little exception, be considered as borough acres, there is an advance of rent, by agreements for feus since the judicial rental was taken, of about 20 l. per annum; and there cannot be a doubt of its advancing considerably by a number of buildings on the various outlets, and new streets begun round the populous and increasing town of Dunfermline, more especially if the collieries were once set fairly to work, and there was a resident heritor, who could give regular feus immediately.

AS ALSO,

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the parish of South Leith, viz.

1. Robert Watt's late Feu, consisting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are several new houses built; gross rent, 23 l. 14 s. 9d.; feu-duty to the Trinity Hospital valuing barley at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.; free rent, 18l. 13 s. d.—

Proven value of this parcel, and at which it was set up formerly, - - -	L.	280	0 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of -		250	0 0

2. James Alison's late Feu; a Garden, with a large new House thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6½ falls; gross rent 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.; Feu duty, converting the the barley as above 7l. 7 s. 3 d.; free rent, 27l. 2 s. 10 d.—

The proven value, and at which it was set up formerly, - - -		420	0 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of -		365	0 0

3. William Wright's Feu—A Nursery, containing five acres; gross rent 26 l. 5 s.; feu-duty, 5 l. 12 s. 1 d free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d.—

Proven value at which it was set up formerly,		350	0 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of -		310	0 0

N. B. There is a very copious spring of water in the center of this lot.

The title deeds, rentals, and plans of the estate, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Messrs John Callendar depute clerk of session, and William Anderson clerk to the signet.

Adam Paterson, overseer upon the estate of Dunfermline, will show the premises in Fifeshire; and Alexander Marr gardener, on the south side of Leith Links, those at Hermitage.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

In Whole or in Parts, as Purchasers shall incline,

THE Lands and Estate of EDNAMPLE, lying on the south side of Lochearn, in the parish of Balquhidder and county of Perth, consisting of seven farms, all contiguous, and measuring in whole about 4524 acres Scots measure, whereof 547 are arable, meadow, and green pasture, within the head dykes, including 21 acres of wood, birch and oak intermixed. The present free rent of these lands is about 252l. 14s. 6d. Sterling, 20l. whereof being a conversion for oats and other casualties, foreland rent, and payable at Martinmas yearly. The lands hold of a subject for payment of a small feu-duty. The tiends are valued. The lands are highly improvable, at a small expence, from the abundance of lime-stone, peat, and wood, in almost every farm. Two of these farms are mostly inclosed with stone dykes. The tenants houses are in good repair. The castle is most beautifully situated, and surrounded with some of the finest trees in the kingdom, and commands a delightful prospect of Lochearn and its banks, covered with wood. From the situation above described, and only two of the farms, the most distant from the castle, being under leases of short duration, a considerable rise of rent may be expected, without much expence. The lands lie about 24 miles from Perth, 13 from Crief, and 20 from Stirling, and have access to all those places by fine made roads. They abound with game, and the proprietor has a right to the fishings on Lochearn. The title deeds of the lands are perfectly clear and connected, and are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June inst. the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole, the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the parishes of Buittle, Renick, and united parishes of Galston and Kelton, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 3267 acres of Scots measure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent pasture.—Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are subdivided with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime marle, seashells, sleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive and valuable, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which building, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Hilston on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small feu, and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upset-price of the estate is proposed to be only 24,000 l. Sterling, which, taking into consideration the value of the woods, and of the house and offices, is little more than twenty years purchase of the present free rent.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

YORK-BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Friday the first day of August next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING ESTATES

Belonging to the York-building Company.

I. The Lands and Estate of FINGASK and KINNAIRD, and others, lying in the county of Perth, as possessed under a lease from the said Company, by Doctor Steuart Threipland, for ninety-nine years from Whitsunday 1745. The rent payable by the said lease, free of all deductions, is 480 l. 6 s. 4 d. and the upset price, at twenty-five years purchase, 12,007 l. 18 s. 4 d.

II. The Lands of CLERKHILL, lying in the parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, paying of free rent 105 l.; to be set up at twenty-four years purchase, being 2520 l.

III. The Lands of DOWNIESHILL, lying in said parish of Peterhead, and county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven yearly rent is 45 l. Sterling; but there being a lease of these lands for eleven years from Whitsunday next, for payment of a rent of only 11 l. 8 s. 10 d. 8-12ths; the same are valued, with the burden of that lease, and are to be set up at 718 l. 4 s. 5 d.

IV. The Lands and Estate of CALLANDER and LINLITHGOW, lying in the counties of Linlithgow and Stirling, either in two lots or in three, as purchasers incline. If in three lots,

Lot 1. To consist of the barony of Almond or Haining, lying in the county of Linlithgow; the free proven rent of which being 395 l. 9 s. 1 d. 4-12ths; is to be set up at 8179 l. 5 s. 3 d. 2-12ths, being twenty-three years purchase of the property lands, thirty years purchase of the feu-duties, four years purchase of the rent payable for the coal, and 150 l. as the value of the natural wood in this lot.

Lot 2. To comprehend the Farms of Easter and Wester Carnmuirs, Bogtown, Thornfourhill, and Walker's Brae, in the barony of Callander; the free rent whereof is 258 l. 6 s. 1 d. 2-12ths; and the upset price 5221 l. 0 s. 2 d. 10-12ths, being twenty-three years purchase of the rent payable for the lands, and five years purchase of the rent payable for the iron-stone therein.

Lot 3. To comprehend the whole remaining parts of the said estates of Callander and Linlithgow, belonging to the York-building Company, whether property or superiority, feu or teind duties, not included in either of the two former lots; the free annual value or rent thereof, including the farm of Shielhill, is 1213 l. 13 s. 8 d. 6-12ths, and the upset price or proven value, 25,487 l. 5 s. 0 d. 3-12ths, valuing the property lands at twenty-three years purchase, the feu-duties at thirty years purchase, the coal at six years purchase of the present rent, and the natural wood at 1250 l.

If this last estate is set up in two lots, the two last lots are to be united.

The whole of these lands hold blench of the Crown. The title-deeds, and printed particulars of the rental, with a plan of the estate of Callander, and each lot thereof, will be seen by applying to Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the proof of the rentals and values, with the articles of sale, will be found in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute-clerk of session.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wednesday the 23d July 1783, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

That Part of the Lands of MAINS and KIRTON of EARL STRATHDIGHTY,

lying within the county of Forfar, and parish of Mains, and contained between the high road leading from Dundee to Glammis, and the high road leading from Dundee to Arbroath.

This estate is well situated within one mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to substantial tenants.—From the nature of the leases, no improvements whatever can be incurred by the proprietor during the currency of them, and a very certain and considerable rise will take place upon their expiry.

The present neat rent of this estate, after deducing public burdens, is about 820 l. Sterling, including 41 l. 13 s. 8 d. of feu-duties. The property lands extend to about 745 Scots acres. There is plenty of free stone upon them. They abound in game, and have a trout water running through the middle of the estate, which, besides the hedge-rows round most of the inclosures, has old timber growing upon it to a considerable amount.

James Lorimer at Oil Mill, or Mr Abercrombie at the House of Mains, will show the grounds; and the title-deeds, which are clear, together with a plan of the estate, are lodged with David Erskine clerk to the signet, to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain, or desirous of farther information, may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN KINTYRE AND HOUSES IN CAMPBELTON.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 5th of July 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The Lands and other Subjects aftermentioned,

belonging to Charles Macneal of Kilchrist, in the following Lots:

Lot I. The Lands of KILCHRIST and CULANDUNE, lying in the parish of Campbelton, and shire of Argyle; the free rent whereof after deduction of a proportion of feu-duty, Ripend, and school-salary is 56 l. 2 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling; and the upset-price or proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 1290 l. 14 s. 5 d. 8-12ths.

Lot II. The Lands of REUMALUACTRACH, comprehending Octoran, lying in the parish of Southend, and shire aforesaid; the free rent whereof (after deducing as above mentioned) is 23 l. 3 s. 1-12th; and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 531 l. 13 s. 11-12ths Sterling.

Lot III. The Lands of KNOCKNAHAW, Change-house and pertinents, lying in said parish of Campbelton, and shire aforesaid, and the Mill of Kilawnan, alias Knocknahaw. The free rent of the lands (after deduction of a proportion of feu-duty, &c. is 25 l. 14 s. 9-12ths, and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 592 l. 3 s. 6 3-12ths. The proven rent of the mill is 52 l. and the value thereof 728 l. amounting both to the upset-price of 1319 l. 3 s. 6 d. 3-12ths Sterling.

Lot IV. The Houses in the town of Campbelton, gardens and pertinents presently possessed by Colonel Charles Campbell, William Templeton, and John Macmillan, and a Shop, now empty, formerly possessed by said John Macmillan; the free rent of which lot, (after deduction of a proportion of the feu-duty) is 57 l. 8 s. 11 d. 10-12ths, and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 574 l. 9 s. 10 d. 4-12ths.

Lot V. The Houses and Pertinents possessed by Lachlan Macneal, John Brolochan, and David Andrew, with a garret unoccupied, and the stance of a ruinous house, 40 feet 6 inches in front, and 20 feet broad. The free rent whereof, (after deducing a proportion of feu-duty) is 8 l. 10 s. 7 d. 3-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 85 l. 6 s. 6-12ths Sterling.

Lot VI. The Houses and pertinents possessed by Duncan Ballantine and Andrew Harvie; the free rent whereof (after deducing as aforesaid) is 20 l. 14 s. 6 d.; and the proven value, or upset-price, at ten years purchase, 207 l. 5 s. Sterling.

Lot VII. The Houses and pertinents possessed by Alexander Macdonald, Hector Kelly, Alexander Macmath, Donald Macmillan, Charles Macneal, and Donald Mactaggart's heirs; and the Stance of three houses become ruinous, consisting of 76 feet in front, and 20 feet broad; the free rent whereof (after deducing as aforesaid) is 20 l. 8 s. 11 d. 11-12ths; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 204 l. 9 s. 11 d. 2-12ths Sterling.

The three first Lots hold feu of Hector Macneal of Lossit; and the other four lots hold feu of the Duke of Argyle.

The articles of sale and title-deeds may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet, or at the office of Alexander Stewart, depute clerk of Session. And information as to other particulars may be got from Niel Macgibbon writer in Inverary, or Duncan Campbell writer in Campbelton.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th of August next, betwixt the hours of four and seven in the afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Cafwayend, and Corra, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Bootle; the Lands of Meikle and Little Glens, Glenend, and Falbae, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck; the Lands of Whiteside, Callside, and Slacks, in the parish of Anwoth; the Lands of Mark, Mosside, Borness, Over and Nether Chapelton, Over and Nether Muncraig, Knockbrex, Barlocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingleston, and the half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the parish of Borgue, and stewartry foresaid.

In case no purchaser offer for the whole lands, they will be exposed in the following lots. The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs, -	L.	350 11 0
2. The Lands of Corra, - - -		80 0 0
3. The Five Parks of Cafwayend, - -		34 5 0

These three lots are all of an excellent soil, contain plenty of marle, and are within sixteen measured miles of Dumfries, and ten of Kirkcudbright, and upon the high road betwixt Carlingwork and Dumfries.

4. The Four Merk Land of Meikle Glen and Glenend, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when last let, - - - -		280 0
N. B. There is a good house of four rooms on a floor, with garden, farm-house, and office-houses, upon the lands of Meikle Glen.		
5. The Lands of Falbae, - - -		24 0 0
6. The Lands of Whiteside, Callside, and Slacks		100 0 0
7. The Lands of Mark, - - -		20 0 0
8. The Lands of Mosside, - -		10 10 0
9. The Twelve-merk Land of old extent of Borness,		120 0 0
10. The Lands of Over and Nether Chapelton,		110 0 0
11. The Twelve-merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Nether Muncraig, -		145 0 0
12. The Three-merk Land of Knockbrex, the Eight-merk Land of Barlocco, the Twenty-two-shilling Land of the Four-merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of lease, but paid when let,		351 0 0
13. The Half of the Lands of Ingliston, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton, - - -		140 0 0

The above estate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the stewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The estate is inclosed, the most of it subdivided, and almost the whole unimproven. The Lands in the parish of Borgue stretch along the shore opposite to the Bay of Wigton for upwards of five miles, and have inexhaustible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very small expence.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Macewan writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude private bargain) persons inclining to purchase may apply. Mr Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.

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